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THE SUN, New York City.

The Searching of American Ships.

Concerning the report by way of Auckland that, having declared war against MATAAFA. the German Government has ordered its officers in Samoa to search all vessels arriving there for articles contraband of war, ere is just this to be said:

The right to search American ships at Apia

cannot be allowed. Apia is a free port. The waters of Apia Bay are within the neutral district established by the convention of Sept. 2, 1879, and recently violated by Germany, one of the parties in that convention.

The only power which the United States can properly recognize within the limits of the neutral district is the Municipal Board. consisting of the Consuls of the several nations having treaties with Samoa. That Municipal Board has been overthrown by Germany, a party to the convention.

The convention of 1879 contains the following provision in Article IX.:

"In case of civil war, the town and district of Ania. and the adjacent districts comprised between the boundaries of the town and district of Apia and Letogo, Tiapepe Point, and Siusega, shall be considered as neu-tral territory, and the Municipal Board may frame and issue such regulations as may be considered necessar, for the support and maintenance of such neutrality."

Whatever Germany may have done, there is nothing but civil war in Samoa. She has not declared war against the Samoan Government, but against MATAAFA, for the only | HALLEY's comet will be back again. Samoan Government Germany recognizes is that of TAMASESE.

A great power once undertook to assert and exercise the right of search in the case

#### Injustice to Mr. Bayard.

Various fournals are treating Mr. BAVARD with grave injustice, and here is a specimen taken from the leading columns of our esteemed religious and financial contemporary, the Independent:

People who would like to see the United States hold her own among foreign powers are laughing at the different way we act with Hayti and Samoa. " Mr. Bayand is quite up to time in pulling poor little Hayti's nose, said a member the other day; but when it comes to Samoa, backed up by tiermany, the nose is on the other face. The puller is the pulled."

No part of this blame properly belongs to the Secretary of State. He is not a free agent in this matter, as his estimable organ. the Baltimore Sun, has expressly declared. The President has peremptorily dictated the whole policy of the State Department; and all the blame to be bestowed-and the quantity is not limited-should be bestowed upon Mr. CLEVELAND alone.

### Away with this Flummery !

On Tuesday the Senate indulged in a curious piece of folly. It passed, by a vote of 26 to 24, Mr. Gibson's amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. This amendment provides that the American representatives at London, Berlin, Paris, and St. Petersburg shall be called Ambassadors instead of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary. Why Vienna and Rome were slighted doesn't appear.

The object of the amendment is to give the Ministers of the United States at the courts named, a better place in the order of precedence, an official standing to which they are not now entitled. As if it became the representatives of a republican form of government to concern themselves about such flummery! As if the United States could not maintain its dignity and be respected by foreign nations unless she makes her Ministers the great powers of Europe

For years on years this measure, born of the vanity of our diplomatic representatives, has come up with the coming up of each Diplomatic and Consular bill. Mr. DAWES, who opposed Mr. Gibson's amendment in an honest, old-fushioned American speech, said a similar proposition had been before every Congress he had served in; and he has been in Congress for a generation. But the Amer-

icanism of the Senate has given way at last. The fact is that, as Mr. REAGAN and Mr. PLUMB pointed out in the debate on Monday, the diplomatic service has outgrown its use fulness since the advent of steam and electricity. It is a costly humbug and sham. It is a nurse of snobs. It spoils a few Americans every year, and does no good to anybody. Instead of making Ambassadors. Congress should wipe out the whole service.

In defending his amendment, Mr. Girson said that either proper rank should be given to our foreign representatives or the diplomatic corps should be abolished. He has taken the wrong alternative.

# The Horse-car Strike.

The public inconvenience caused by the strike on the horse railroads has been so unmportant that the strikers have failed in one of their chief purposes. They have subjected the tied-up roads to a large loss, but they could not reasonably hope to accomplish anything which would compensate them for their own more serious loss, unless they succeeded in stirring up the public to become their allies.

If the tying up of the horse railroads had meant now, as it once would have meant, a very injurious interference with business generally, a great part of the people, whether justly or unjustly, would have demanded that the companies should settle at once their differences with their workmen. But since the development of the elevated traffic the horse cars have ceased to be a thing of prime public necessity.

The long distance travel, which of course is most dependent on the facilities for transportation, is now over the elevated roads, and the travel by the horse lines is that which suffers least because of such a strike. since, on the average it is for short distances only, and where surface transportation stops, it can be accommodated by the elevated trains. The horse cars have come to be more a matter of luxury than necessity, or, at least, they are rather of great convenience than positive need. The stoppage of the Third avenue elevated road alone would be of vastly more importance to business and to the public than the tying up of all the horse railroads in town, though their aggregate traffle is so much greater. As compared with rapid transit the surface transit is of insignificant consequence. The people cannot get along without the one, but they can dispense with the other for a few days with comparatively slight annoyance.

The tying up of most of the horse cars has therefore, ceased to be a measure which, we have no respect for it when applied to is likely to serve the ends of a strike very Mr. McPhenson. The forces he brings to and the rival head hunters promised thereeffectually. The running of the Third ave- lear in the game of politics are far more after to live in amity.

a strike a few years ago, was, of course, inevitable, and the stoppage of the other lines vas of the less importance. The weather of this particular season has also been a seriou bar to the success of the strikers. They selected a time when nature was against them, for at no corresponding period in many years have the horse cars been less of a necessity to the people. Walking for a short distance to get to an elevated station is not made disagreeable by wintry weather; and so it has been with all the walking ocea sloned by the stoppage of the surface lines, now devoted almost wholly to the accom-

modation of short fares. There is another disadvantage from which the strikers labor, and that is the general disposition of the companies at present to adopt some other motor than horse powerelectricity or the cable system. It is not improbable that this strike will accelerate the preparations for such a change, with its consequent loss to great numbers of drivers and stablemen. Already the Fourth Avenue road is running an experimental electric car.

The present strike, therefore, seems to us one of the most ill-advised ever undertaken. We cannot see how the men are going to make anything out of it. They are following rash and incompetent leaders, and so far have benefited the Third avenue surface railroad and the elevated roads generally without helping themselves.

### A Comet With a Golden Tail.

Nearly seven years have elapsed since the world was last treated to the spectacle of a great comet sailing through the ether and expanding the giories of its train under the generative influence of the sun, which it had come to visit from the depths of space. In the mean time the comet prophets have been in hard luck, for great comets are not like great storms: they are not bound to come every few months, anyhow. A big comet may make its appearance next week, or none may be visible from this terraqueous globe until the year 1911, when astronomers stand ready to offer any amount of odds that

But while the public interest in comets has lapsed since the disappearance of the star quencher of 1882, the astronomers have been busy with these strange wanderers of of American ships in neutral waters. That the celestial spaces, and have discovered and watched many small ones entering and leaving the solar precincts. Except that they bear a name that may be conjured with, these small comets are, perhaps, as little likely to impress the unscientific observer as any celestial phenomenon that could be exhibited to him. Their tails, when they have any, are of the most diminutive dimensions, and are generally only visible with telescopes Altogether they are faint and insignificant in appearance.

Nevertheless they are gladly welcomed by the astronomers, who, with the magnificent instruments now in use, are able to obtain many a clue to the secrets of the sky from phenomena that lie just on the borders of vision. There is one of these comets that possesses peculiar interest, in consequence of the conclusions that have recently been reached concerning its constitution. It was a very mysterious comet. Seen for only a few nights,in January, 1887, it came and was gone like a ghost, without a visible head. and with a strange, slender stream of faint light for a tail, which seemed to be continually vanishing and yet advancing in a phantasmal march. The position of this curious tall with reference to the sun was carefully observed, and from these observations the startling and highly interesting deduction has been drawn that it was composed of such

substances as lead, mercury, and gold.

The greatest light that has ever been

thrown upon the nature of comets' talls has come from the investigations of Prof. Bredichin of Moscow. He has shown that they may be divided into three principal classes, depending upon the form of the tall, that is, the amount of its curvature. Assuming that the matter composing the tail is exceedingly attenuated, and is driven off by a repulsive force from the sun, he has calculated the effect of this force for molecules of matter possessing different atomic weights. The resuit of his calculations shows that if a comet's tail is composed of particles of hydrogen. whose atoms are the lightest known, they will be driven off with such a velocity that the tail will point in almost a straight line away from the sun. The great comet of 1861 had a tail of that kind. If the calculation is made for materials having a greater atomic solidity, the velocity of repulsion is proportionally reduced, and the resulting shape of the tail is a long backward curve. The celebrated comet of DONATI in 1858 had one of these sword-shaped or scimitar-shaped talls, and Prof. BREDICHIN believes it was composed of hydro-carbon gas, whose molecules possess the weight requisite to form a tail of just that shape, according to his calculations. A third type of tail is found when the materials consist of still denser matter, such as the vapor of iron. Comets of this class have been comparatively rare, yet some have been observed having tails of just the form that would result from their eing composed of the atoms of iron.

The mysterious comet of 1887 seems to belong to a fourth type in which, as we have said, one of the constituent materials, according to BREDICHIN'S most recent investigations, is probably that precious element, so highly esteemed among men. gold. A comet with a golden tail! What have the romancers ever invented that is comparable with this sober announcement of science? It was an old terror among men that a comet might some day strike the earth, but in our time people are no longer afraid of comets; and if any more of those golden fellows are wandering in the gloom of space, seeking rest which they find not we can promise them a warm welcome here. They can hit this globe as hard a blow as they please provided they leave their pieces behind them.

# Bribery.

It is alleged by the Sunday Call, a journal of Newark, that the recent election of John RODERICK McPherson of New Jersey as a Senator of the United States, was due to the power of money.

The charge of bribery is very frequently made by parties defeated in elections, but it is very rarely substantiated. Mr. CLEVE-LAND, for instance, has sometimes intimated that his own recent defeat was due to the use of money, but he has not taken any steps to prove the assertion.

With regard to the case of Senator Mc-Pherson, the accusation is not worthy of consideration. He is a very able politician. He knows how to temper his expressions and his acts to the varying breezes of popular favor. He knows when to stand sternly for a principle, and when to permit the impression that he is giving way. And when people are thinking he is defeated, it is reasonable to | that island, where the penalty of death is visited expect that the shouts of victory and exultation will presently be heard from his camp.

This talk about bribery and the power of money may be well founded in some cases, and may have the justification of truth; but

nue line, after having successfully fought | powerful than money, and an artist who can employ these subtle means is not likely to descend to the coarse and stupid methods of pecuniary corruption.

> Is President Cleveland a Democrat's It appears that the conference committees of the two Houses of Congress have come to an agreement to convert the Bureau of Agriculture into an executive department, with its head sitting in the President's Cabinet, a

full member thereof. This is contrary to every Democratic idea There is no need for such a Cabinet officer The bill expands an office which is already a sinecure, so far as any usefulness is con-cerned, into a higher office still more pretentious and equally useless. It is making more government and not less.

If Mr. CLEVELAND is really a Democrat, he will veto this bill; and every genuine Democrat in the country will stand ready to applaud him and support him in so doing.

It is not a surprising fact that a good many of the Mugwump newspapers agree with the Ecening Post in the opinion that there is nothing in the Samoan complication but a ridiculous "pother" over the jealousies of rival trading concerns on the Navigator Islands.

The New York Herald is in favor of blowing up the wreck of the sunken steamer Oregon with dynamite. There is too much anarchy in that proposition. If the theory that the ship must prove dangerous to navigation is already exploded, there is no need for dynamite; and, if it isn't, a lightship can do sentry duty over her remains with ease and dignity, and probably render general service to pilots.

Besides, the Oregon must be a magnificent fishing ground. Next summer sheepshead will parade her decks, tautog and sea bass of the heaviest kind will inspect her boilers and visit her staterooms, hump-backed porgies will regale themselves in the Captain's quarters. peautiful weakfish will swarm along her sides in search of dainties, and savage bluefish will pause to look at her as they pass by. The skipper that takes a party of fishermen

to the Oregon next summer will bring them back with heavy baskets and light hearts and will thank THE SUN for the hint, while all the overs of the gentle art will blame the Herald for trying to shatter their hopes with dynamite.

The Hon. CHARLES P. BLAKE of this city has introduced a bill at Albany to provide free lectures for working people. Mr. BLAKE is all right, but he does not go far enough. He should provide not only free lectures but free theatres, free railroads, free clothes, and free board at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. When you engage in converting the community into paupers, you should make the grovision compreensive and unexceptionable.

#### Alas, poor " LARRY!"

A highly intelligent and liberal clergyman the Rev. J. C. SMITH of Berkshire county. Mass., who writes to the Turf, Field and Farm in this cheerful vein:

"I live in a stock-growing country, where every gentieman has a sulky, and all own and are fond of fine horsea trotters especially. I preach to a large and wealthy congregation of Presbyterians, who delight to see me behind a fine roadster, and regard my taste and judgment of fine horses as an accomplishment But it would grieve them beyond expression to see me

Evidently the Rev. Mr. SMITH knows the sulky off the track, and through that knowledge he has experienced the most exhilarating method of speed available to the human race. with the exception of resting on the back of a calloning jumper engaged in the active occupation of getting "across country" to the running secompaniment of some yelping dogs. Nothing else, neither skating nor iceboating nor tobogganing nor ratiroading nor ballooning gives to the mind the same quickened excitement and sense of speed coupled with personal responsibility and power over the machine, as es from sitting close to the tail of a resolute and flying trotter, and directing his movements from the somewhat narrow, but still sufficient and lofty seat of a sulky. Whoever has not ridden in a sulky is ignorant of one of the most delightful sensations which can be conferred upon man, through the exertions of his noble friend the horse. Its wheels sing from end to end.

Not that we should recommend every one who owns a horse to buy a sulky, for they cannot be used in all localities, and, to do them full justice, they need a pretty high style of horse. But, with all conditions favorable, they provide a special form of healthful diversion such as would be of the first advantage to men engaged in the intellectual efforts demanded of professional men living in the country, clergymen particularly.

We learn from the Jewish Messenger that a new Aruch, or dictionary of the Persian. Arabic, Latin, and other non-Hebrew words which occur in the text of the Talmud has just been finished, after twenty-five years steady labor, by the Rev. Dr. A. KOHUT of this city. It fills eight large volumes, of which five have been already printed, and the sixth is ready to appear. The only other work of the kind is one compiled in the eleventh century and exceedingly imperfect. To students of the Talmud this new dictionary will be invaluable, and we join with our esteemed contemporary in congratulating the learned author upon its successful completion.

Our friends of the New York Gold Beaters' Protective Union have taken a pretty decided stand toward the coming here of foreign workmen. At the meeting of the London Trades Council in London, the other day, this circular was read, addressed by the union here "To the Journeymen Gold Beaters of Great Britain:" " Notice is hereby given that a resolution was passed on Oct. 12, 1888, by the New York Gold Beaters' Protectly Union, to the effect 'that all foreigners coming to Ne

being allowed to go to work." As Mr. Prz remarked, "this practically boycotted the trade." The Secretary was asked to communicate with the New Yorkers. It makes an interesting situation.

York to work at gold beating shall be required to pay an initiation fee of 100 dollars cash to the union before

The bad habit some savages have of cuting off the heads of any strangers who fall in their way simply because heads are required to adorn their sacred houses or to serve in the dedicatory exercises of their war canoes, hus tragically ended the careers of a number of white men within the past year. The latest news from New Guinea is that Mr. ARMSTRONG. an Englishman, was recently lured to one of the coast islands, where he was decapitated and his head sent to the coast chiefs as proof that the islanders were attending to business About a year ago a brave in one of the wild tribes on the Indian frontier was not permitted to wed the maiden of his choice because her relatives were of the opinion that he had not acquired a sufficient number of heads to demonstrate his prowess. It was agreed that when he could show two more heads he might have the girl, and so he sallied forth to win reputation and a bride. It happened that the first strangers the brave and his party encountered were Lieut. STEWART of the British army and his small escort, who were led into an ambush and slaughtered and their heads taken back in triumph to the village. This was the cap sheaf of a series of head-hunting outrages, and the brave had not long enjoyed his honeymoon before an Indian expedition fell upon the tribe and gave it some new views on the ethics of head hunting. This favorite pastime has flourished greatly in Borneo, but t is now in a bad way in the British part of upon every head hunter who is unlucky enough to be caught. A while ago the British authorities in settling a dispute between two tribes found that one village persisted in head hunting because the other fellows had three heads the advantage of them. The accounts were balanced by a small supply of trade goods,

SEAS.

It is Not Strong and Will Soon be Outnut bered by Ours at Samos.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- Now that Bismarck's strategy in Samoa is clearly develop ed, it becomes an interesting question whether he has start enough and means enough to carry it out. The plan evidently is to occupy our Government with an amiable proposal to discuss the whole subject, meanwhile carrying on war against Matsafa, the patriot leader and King. By the time the friendly discussion begins he hopes to have the rising of the Samoans crushed, so that the only thing to discuss will be not a theory, but a condition.

Can this be accomplished? The Germans have

had in Apia harbor three war ships, the Olga, the Adler, and the Eber. These are composite ressels, built within the last eight years. The most important is the Olga, an unarmored corvette of 2,160 tons displacement, with engines of 2,100 indicated horse power, yielding 14 knots speed, and with a main battery of ten four-ton Krupps, besides a secondary battery of machine guns and torpedo tubes. One account gives her eight only of the Krupp breechoaders of that calibre, which is a little less than six inches, and two three-inch guns. The Adler, of 884 tons displacement, carries two of the six-inch Krupps and two 4%-inch. The Eber, of 570 tons displacement, carries one six-inch and two 4%-inch. These vessels are said to have an aggregate complement left now of only about 480 men, or perhaps a landing force of 300. It is doubtful whether that force would be adequate, combined with Tamasese's, to defeat Matanfa's, since the latter is several thousand strong, well intrenched, and partly armed with rifles. The Eber is also re ported to have gone on some errand to Aus-

As to reinforcements, the Germans at a late date were reported to have in the Pacific only two other vessels, of less than the Eber's displacement, and carrying each two 4% and two 3 guns. They were then on the coast of Asia. and if ordered to Samoa are not likely to have reached there by this time or to have started before our reenforcements. Of course Germany has in her home squadron many powerful ships available, but it happens that her Pacific squadron is small now. Could the British vessels be relied upon to cooperate with ours, the Germans would be greatly outnumbered; but they cannot be so relied upon.

Our own available forces for the moment consist of the Nipsic of 1.375 tons displacement, carrying six guns, under Commander D. W. Mullan, now at Apia, and the Trenton and Vandalia on their way thither, with the probable addition of the Dolphin. The Trenton. Admiral Kimberley's flagship, is a fine vessel of 3,900 tons displacement and ten guns, under Capt. N. H. Farquhar. Having left Panama Jan. 13, she ought to be at Apia in ten or twelve days more. Just now the advantage that would come of having a good stock of coal for recoaling at Pago-Pago is obvious. The Vandalia, of 2.100 tons displacement, carrying eight guns, Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker commanding, started a week after the Trenton, and from Mare Island, instead of Panama, so that she will arrive a good deal later. But we can also rely on the Omaha of 2,400 tons displacement and twelve guns, Capt. F. V. Mc-Nair, which has been or will be ordered from Shanghai to Samoa. The Dolphin, 1.845 tons displacement, Commander G. F. F. Wilde, has probably stopped at Apia before this, on her way to Uhina, from Acapulco. She has but one run, but it is a modern 6-inch rifle breechloader, and probably better than any German gun there. The problem is, therefore, whether the Germans have secured the initiative sufficiently to carry out their plans before these reenforcements for the Nipsic, or some of them.

The German naval reenforcements that have started from home waters are proceeding from points 8 and 10 degrees east of Greenwich to points 170 and 172 degrees west. Half way round the globe is a long distance, and our essels at San Francisco have an advantage. But German vessels from points nearer Samoa may start on telegraphed orders. At Mare Island. in various stages of preparation, are the Mohican, Monongahela, Iroquois, and Charleston, in addition to the single-turret monitor Comanche, which would be retained for harbor defence, and the Thetis, which is a slow, Arctic service vessel, and will doubtless go back to Alaskan waters in the spring. The Mohican, of 1,900 tons displacement and carrying eight guns, besides a secondary battery of Hotchkiss cappon and Gatlings, Commander J. B. Coghlan, will be off for Panama next week, steaming rapidly, and it is understood that this is only a preliminary station for Samoa after recoaling. The Monongahela, a sailing ship of 2 100 tons displacement and two guns, will about the same time proceed directly to Samoa carrying supplies and men, she being used as a storeship only. The Adams, of the Nipsic's class, which is still in Pacific waters, having been relieved at Samoa, where, under Commander Leary, she did so well for American interests, can refit and return. We have also at Honolulu the Alert, 1,020 tons displacement,

Commander J. D. Graham, with four guns. These are about all the vessels that could be relied on, but they would give our squadron at Apia a great advantage in number of guns. though the Germans have a longer range, and very great advantage in the forces that could be landed. The whole matter must be decided. probably, within a few weeks, or before any more than the forces here indicated on both sides could be sent to Samoa. Should it last through March we could have the Iroquois and the Charleston ready at San Francisco, the latter larger, vastly faster, and with far more powerful guns than any ship the Germans are likely to have there by that time. In the Chicago. Atlanta, and Boston we have also in reserve three fine modern steel vessels, of high speed and powerful batteries.

# The Stagnation of France's Population,

From the London Telegraph. A whole batch of persons who were accused of illegally practising minimitery were tried at Louviers, in Normandy, on Saturday. The principal defendant was a man named Martin, a watchmaker, whose doings were denounced to the police by a farm laborer. Martin and his colleagues had made a considerable amount of money, as many of the peasant farmers in the district took their wives to them from time to time. The whole safe practice of the precepts of Malthus is growing as common newadays in rural I rance as it is in the towns, and it is attributed to the fact that since the peasants become proprietors instead of simple fa they are more apprehensive of the burdens of large families, as well as of the eventual division of their property among a too numerous progeny. This was amply demonstrated during Martin's trial. Martin was condemned to eight years' ceilmar imprisonment, while same of his accomplices received minor sentences according to their degrees of culpability.

#### A Learned Stockbroker. From Myntey's Weekly.

There, too, is Brayton Ives, once President of the Board, boying rare books to-day and raliroous tomorrow. He possesses a unique collection of Bibles and a remarkable collection of bonds. He is one of the few brokers whose p-saints for Bibles ever led them to pay \$12,000 for a single copy of the Boly Writ, but he seems never to have regretted it, and the oprightness of his stature as he walks the road of life may be due to the ing effect which a \$12,000 volume of this character nust have upon a man of good instincts. Whether he be laying down the law to his Stock Ex-

change brethren or enlightening the members of the Groller Club on some special point in the science of the sitophile, Brayton Ives is never at a loss, and impresses these who listen to him with the idea that he is a man of rarely diversified gifts.

# Beath of an Irish Journalist.

John Locke, a well-known writer on Irish topics, died of pasumonia at his home in 30d Henry street on Thursday, Jan St. He was about 42 years of see, and began his curver as a reporter in Cora. He came to this country in 1808, and made a living out of his contributions in prose and poetry to the Irish American papers principally. He was a man of learning and talent, a prominent member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, the society founded by James Stephens. known as the Veterans of the I. R. B. on Monday, Feb. 6.

Weak lungs or throats are severely tried by our rough, wintry weather, and call for prompt treatment whenever attacked. Dr. Jayue's Expectorant is an old, well-tried medicine for all bronchial or pulmonary affections and is sure to cure your cold and heal indamed parts.—48s.

GERMANY'S PLEET IN THE SOUTH INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The police claim that the most courageous people of New York are the women. All through the strike the cars were boarded by shoals of shoppers whenever an opportunity occurred, and very often it was difficult to teap women from getting on the cars when trouble was expected at certain points along the route. The snewer was always the same. They were not afraid, and their confidence in the police was usually expressed in a fashion that caused a heavy tension on the breast bub tons of the uniforms of the finest.

The theatres have lost heavily through the strike. plays were in progress have been practically playing t empty benches since the tie-up began. The lack of efficiency of the caresystem in New York has rendered the people dependent upon the street cars. Cheap the people dependent upon the street cars. Cheap cabs would greatly lessen the importance of a street car tie-up.

"I was very much pleased," said a red-eyed and pop-lar man in Delmonico's vesterday afternoon, "to see ular man in Delmonico's yesterday afternoon, "to see that the newspapers have begun to comment on the extraordiary number of fat women who attend the public balls of New York. Where the deuce all these corpulent old downgers come from is a mystery. No-body ever sees them except on the occasion of a public ball. I made a great many inquiries last night, and many men whom I knew claimed that they are most of them boarding house keepers or women who have for-merly been gay and retired into private life. They only come forth when there is a big entertainment on. What rot it is, by the way, to talk about the wickedness of the Harmonie ball. There are a dozen cotilions given every week in New York where the dancing is a dozen times nore jolly and frisky than it was at the Harmoni where the dresses are lower and the fun faster. The Harmonie nowadays is the name, and not the game. Money is made from the queer champagne and the hat checks and the public tickets. The rest is taken out in imagination. I did not see so much as a woman's ankle during all the dancing that night, and yet one think from all the talk that it was a wild whirl of awful and sodden wickedness.

It is of interest to know that the majority of the applicants for work at the car stables are furriers. The extraordinary winter has had the effect of throwing thou ands of men interested in the fur trade out of work, and they are now applying for jobs of any sor about town. The biggest fur house on Fifth avenue dis charged its entire complement of workmen, and the furriers of the town are absolutely destitute.

"There is something new in the theatrical world," said the manager of a Broadway theatre yesterday.

"It is the fashion in which Julia Marlowe is being managed. New Yorkers as yet know nothing about her, and the chances are that they will not see her for two years to come. She is a g-pius. That is the only word that describes her. Her manager has taken her to Philadel, phia, Boston, and other adjacent cities, and everywhere her success has been enormous. She began a two weeks engagement, for instance, in Philadelphia recently, and on the first night there was \$40 in the house. On Satur-day \$1,000 was taken in from the two performances. All the following week speculators sold seats at a big advance. All sorts of offers were immediately made for Miss Marlowe's return, but her manager immediatel took her West. He has refused every offer for a New York opening. Her success is very much greater than that of Mary Anderson during her first two seasons on the stage. Nobody can meet Miss Mariowe. She has never been interviewed for a newspaper. to write autographs. Her manager will not permit even theatrical people to meet her, and he has taken the extraordinary ground of avoiding all reference to his star in the newspapers. It was a skilful move for the news-papers. Instead of writing long and gushing reports about the actress, they have been devoting their editoria columns to her. Then, sie is already one of the best known people of the country, without having worked any of the usual dodges by which actresses are foisted into notoriety."

At exactly thirty-eight minutes after 12 vesterday Lawyer Marsh's carriage drove up to 1,252 Broadway and the coachman tooked cautiously aloft. At the same moment the fat face of Ann O'Delia Disa De Barr was thrust forth from the third-story window. She peered cautionally about, caught the coachman's eye, favored him with a large and somnolent wink, and justantly withdrew her head again. The coachman nestled down into his shoulder furs and held the reins taut over a pair of weak-looking horses. Then a small, weak-faced, and rightened youth dragged a large trunk out of the doorway, and he and the coachman hoisted it on the carringe. They whispered to one another excitedly, but their conference was cut short by the appearance of the colos-sal Diss lie Barr. She shot off at a tangent first, and there eemed an imminent danger that she would run the horses down and trample them half to death, but she stopped when half way across the sidewalk, absered off a point got a strong list to windward, and bore down toward the carriage. After three trials the bulky form of the Spiritualist was pushed through the doorway of he carriage, and the coachman climbed to his box. He haid the lash on the horses. They strained heavily for a moment, and finally dragged the carriage out of sight around the corner. The shadowy young man shook his head dolefully, glanced up the street, dodged into he passageway, and audibly locked the door.

Four young comedians, Sydney Drew, Louis Harrison, James Powers, and Frederick Solomon, passed the Gil-sey House yesterday in single file at about a hundred pards apart. It is doubtful if mankind will ever become constorned to the intense funercal expression of the verage comedian. Why a merrymaker should wear an expression of such intense misery and woe is inex plicable to the average man. It is questionable if four more thoroughly solemn and morose looking young men could have been picked out among the countless thousands on Broadway vesterday than this quarter of juvenile merrymakers. Mestayer passed a short time afterward, but he was in a carriage and on his way to spend the spring in the country. Since the failure of The Kitty" he has an abi

A young woman, with a colorless face and an abstract ed manner, who was seen hurrying along Broadway at a certain bour of the afternoon yesterday, is frequently stared at on account of the extraordinary green cloak which she wears. It might be almost anything from Directoire dress to a Mother Hubbard cloak. possible to describe it accurately. Its color is a bright and brilliant green. Miss Laura Daintry, the novelist s generally inside of the cloak. The usual reports that er next novel will be more risky than the last one is already being circulated by her publishers.

Driving tandem has gone pretty well out of fashion in New York. It is a very rare thing to see more than on or two tandem rigs in the Park now in the course of an afternoon. A perfectly matched team is rarer yet. It is a curious thing that the dogcart, whether driven sig gle or tandem, is always driven in the city in America instead of in the country, where it belongs. The vehicle was originally designed for country driving in England, and particularly where the ronds were rough. That is the reason the wheels were made so big and the seat placed high. It was driven tandem only where there were hills to climb, when one horse's strength was deemed insufficient. Here it was always looked upon as a swagger sort of a turnout for showy driving in the l'ark. The horses were chosen not for their stree for their light and taking qualities. The driver cart was usually in promenade dress, and it was a band box sort of an arrangement throughout.

# To Dr. McGlynn Again.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I observe that Edward McCiynn replies to my strictures on his "logic." He acknowledges his necessity, and is fearfulest "some" of his followers will detect his false post tion. I pinned him down and he struggles like a tran fixed dy. His pretended agreement with the Pope's views as to property is novel and will not satisfy an ex-amination. His bare assertion about my assertions of facts proves nothing. He must keep to the point—a hard matter for bla diffuse mind In answer to my "assertion," which contains a steady principle of logic, and which he does not deny, viz., "the

general includes the particular." here is how he juggles with words; "About the particular being included the general, I will only remark that the Pope was not and could not be so foolish as to affirm the general proposition-mark the ingenuity : 'All alleged rights of property are sanctioned by the law of nature." This "proposition" is a supposed one and outside the question. The words "all alleged" are foreign to the argument. Therefore the "particular" denial: "Certain alleged rights of property are not sanctioned by the law of nature of the property are not sanctioned by the law of nature and alleged the property are not sanctioned by the law of nature, and, as a consequence, this purticular property in land is sanctioned by the law of nature, and, as a consequence, this purticular property in land is non-tioned by the law of nature, and, further, as included in the general private property in land tounded on the common consent and practice of the envilled world. I do not go to savages for the "rightsof property".

As the spokessian of the Anti-Poverty Society does not refute my found be known on a seven the device which is not assume seaffed in quotient on a seven the device which is not assume seaffed in quotient on a seven the device which is statistical of the word "prove." for "orderea property is the latter and the word "prove." for "orderea property of the letter reveals a desporate leader and a broken cause.

I, with many who wish well to Edward McGlynn. property are sanctioned by the law of nature." The

use, with many who wish well to Edward McGlynn, with many who wish well to Edward McGlynn, old rejuice in his agreement with the Pope in any re, that it cannot be effected by means of absurd previous or such "logic" as is contained in his reply to our correspondents, it bees "Milliand," McClurk.

#### An Optimistic View of the Strike, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An es

teen ed English friend at my side suggests that it would be a good thing if all car lines were abolished as than our people would walk more. This, of course, is an extrems view, but I really consider the strike of the present week a blest or in diguies, manuch as it has forced shomeants of chronic raders to see it greatly to their physical brieft. Of course the railroad stock holders and M. Da gramble, but it is hard to satisfy everybody. NEW YORK, Feb 1.

#### Yesterday's Bulloting at Charleston, CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 1.—The vote in joint

Assembly to day resulted kenns. 40: 60f. 20: Goshorn.

5: Davis. 1. On the second ballot the vote remained the same, except that Goshorn's strength went to Barbee.

There were cital absenters. Merrili of Wirt county, who has stood out sgainst Kenns, voted for him to-day.

THERE ARE QUEENS AMONG US,

Glimpse of the Transactions in Some Interesting Literary Coteries Up Town.

the house of some woman whose name is occasionally printed in magazines or in books. A stranger having the entry of these circles would get the idea that the only writers in town are women. The men who appear at these weekly receptions, which the ladies call "salons," are a peculiar order of beings. They are not writers. Either the men writers will not go to these affairs, or they are not wanted. As a rule, the men whom one meets at these places are planists. song composers, prestidigitateurs, palmists, readers, and the like. Everybody is always in evening dress, the ladies very decidedly so. The hostess rules absolutely in each set. She is in each case a married woman whose husband is not met by her guests. It appears to be the rule that on her evenings the literary hostess shall reign on the only sofa in the room. There she is always to be seen, in decollété costume, reclining upon an elbow buried in cushions. The men and women accost her each in turn, and each staying by her side long enough to pay a few compliments and shed some common places. During the evening there are always loud calls for something from the hostess, and eventually she rises and reads her latest effusion. One of these literary Queens usually produces what may be called compositions-though she calls them essays. But she reads them just the same. Afterward they are syndicated and sent to the Western papers. As ften as possible the Queen of each set secures a literary lioness and brings her out in New York on these occasions. The lioness sits beside the Queen on the sofa until the time comes for her to read her piece.

There never was anything funnier than the recent appearance of a mouselike little creature in the so-called salon of a woman who writes fervid love pieces of the sort made famous by Mrs. Rives and Mrs. Wilcox. There on the sofa by the Queen, sat the new lioness the most shrinking, timid, girlish little bit of femininity ever seen outside a backwoods parlor. She wore a very low evening dress, of course, but it was painfully evident that she was not at ease in it. To every one the Queen said. "Let me introduce you to Miss —, a poet of passion."

The little mouse of a girl raised her frightened eyes and then dropped them. She could not talk, but that was not noticed in the flow of the Queen's conversation. Passion seemed the furthest removed from all conditions in her case. The Queen read the last poem of the little mouse, and it proved as tropical as an Algerian sun. The ladies fanned themselves and the men looked at the floor. But the little mouse did not move a muscle through it all, not even the muscles that pleased vanity makes use of in the human face.

The talk indulged in at many of these literary receptions is one of the most remarkable features of the so-called literary life. Nothing is either too intimate or too unconventional to e discussed. Yet the impression is made that the singular choice of topics is part of the en-tire fantasticals. Forbidden ground is the chosen field in private and public, but it is occupied with a degree of coldness that robs it of the sting of suspicion. These ladies visit the realms of bisexual psychology as Sisters of Charity might enter barrooms.

The other night the head of one of these sets gave to her little world an explanation of the most striking products of the passion writers.

She spoke as one having inspiration. "In the case of the novel that excited so much attention." she said, "the passionate writing was simply the result of a natural condition. The authoress was in love and engaged to be married. She knew nothing of what she was expressing. Those who know, do not wish to write. She was not even conscious of giving expression to anything extraordinary. Thoroughly in love and with an intense pas-sionateness, her soul and intellect were under a strain which found relief in writing. Her next work, written under wholly different conditions, lacked all that the first one contained. She will never write another book like that first one. It was very much the same with a lady who used to write the fervid poetry which gay her a reputation. She was at first seeking some one upon whom to lavish her affections subsequent she too was engaged. With marriage has come a new rôle as a writer of the most calm and philosophical compositions."

The well-to-do women serve tempting little luncheons at these symposis. The others pay no heed to such earthly wants as those that the

# practice of eating and drinking satisfies.

Without the knowledge of its inhabitants this town has, within the past two days, been successfully defended against two threatened atmospheric invasions in a rather remarkable way. On Thursday, according to the predictions, it should have rained here, but, contrary, the day proved to be one of the most delightful and spring-like of this interesting winter. In the evening a little rain came with a change of wind, and then we were threatened with a cold wave. But this in turn gave way yesterday after treating us only to a brisk breeze and an appetizing fall of temperature and now we are warned to look out for more

warm weather. The weather maps give the clue to these vagaries of the elements. The storm of Thurs day was an unusually well-developed cyclone and it would unquestionably have paid us visit but for the fact that, in its eastward course, it ran against a bank of heavy air known as an anti-cyclone, heaped up in the Northeast, and holding a sort of strategic position that commanded New England and south eastern New York.

Behind the cyclone a broad expanse of cold air was moving from the west. It carried the line of 20° as far south as the latitude of Atlants, and would have given us a decidedly cold snap if it had met with no opposition. Bu the fall of the thermometer had hardly begun here before another cyclone started down the lakes from Winnipeg, while that which had invaded Canada appears to have executed a sort of flank movement upon the anti-cyclone that had barred its progress on Thursday, and yesterday morning its centre was serenely reposing on the site of its enemy's intrenchments of the day before it New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The result of the combined assault of the two cycloner was disastrous to the cold wave. Their comparatively warm winds quickly began to replace its chilly atmosphere, and the reign of spring in winter was resumed.

Thus do the powers of the air continue to fight their battles, regardless of man's wishes. in modern as in ancient times, though under new names. And it must be said that, as far as the predictions of the Signal Service are concerned of late, the substitution of science for mythology in weather lore appears to affect principally the nomenclature.

### Not Hypercritical in the Matter of the Drama. From the Kingston Freeman.

Newburgh was pleased again the other day. One of the actors of a troupe which stopped there praised a dog belonging to a resident. The bound volumes of Harper's Magazine,

Horper's Weekly, Harper's House, and Harper's Young People for 1888 are now ready for libraries and pur-chasers who may prefer to acquire in bulk the year's installment of these four wonderful periodicals. No other publishing house in the world puts forth annually an exhibit comparable with this either in mass or merit. it is a commonplace to say that the bound files of the litarper publications, reaching back nearly forty years in the case of the eldest of the four and nearly ten years in the case of the youngest, form a library in themselves. They are more than that. They make a library and an educational institution, and we doubt not that many who were brought up on Harper's will promptly admit that the shelf row of the bound Megarine and Weekly blooms to their boyheed had a stronger and futiler and more lasting indusine on the formation of intellectual habits and literary testes, and likewise in the acquisition of knowledge of the world and affairs in general, than four years spent in any college in the country. the case of the youngest, form a library to themselves. than four years spent in any college in the country The Marper periodicals are semething for Americans to be grateful for and to be proud of The state of the s

PORRIGN NOTES OF REAL INTEREST.

Ruskin is again dangerously ill.

A fund is being raised to establish annual "Arnold prises" in the Westminster schools in memory of Matthew Arnold.

There are various literary coteries in New The English Government has prohibited the imports-York, nearly every one with a rendezvous at tion of French cattle, catenably for quarantine, but

really it is allored for protection.

Canadian insurance companies announce a reduction in premiums upon all vessels which carry a store of oil for the purpose of putting it on the water.

The bridesmalds at the wedding of Lord Salisbury's third son were dressed in white Irish peptin, having vests, collars, and cuffsof red velvet, with full under-

vests of mousseline de sois. rests of monasciline de soils.

The Queen has announced her intention of relaxing the strict requirement for decollete dresses at drawing rooms from which so many ladies who have had to

wait outside have caught cold. The Empress Frederick will get 5,000,000 francs under the will of the Duchess of Galigia. She receives an an-nuity of £40,000 as Queen Dowager of Prussia, and is

richly provided for by her late husband. The Wagner festival performances at Bayrenth will this year commence on July 21 and terminate on Aug. 18. The operas to be represented are "Paraifal," "Tris

tan und Isolde," and "Die Meistereinger." A large Roman Catholic cathedral was publicly dedi-cated at Hong Kong on Dec. 7. It holds 4,000 people and cost \$120,000. The roof is made of cast iron from Glasgow. The main building is of blue brick relieved by flying buttresses of red brick and cement. The story that Pere Noel, the Parisian beggar who has

died more than 100 years old, used to take a bottle of wine a day, has led the British Medical Association to investigate the subject again, and they give the result of 4.234 cases taken consecutively from the death certifi-cate books of 178 physicians. The average death age among the habitually temperate of 25 years and upward was 62 and a fraction, and of the decidedly intemperate 52.

perate 52.

A "Lady Guide Association" has been started for London by philanthrophic young Miss Davia to provide educated women as guides for strangers who do not know where to shop or to find anything they may want or at what hotels to lodge. The Duke of Wellington leads the patrons, and it is thought that it will go. The guides will have regular allowances, and will be forbidden to accept extra gratuities or commissions from

In regard to a description in the Respitat of a system of treating eczema by a continuous bath for days or months in water at 95°, a physician writes that his experiments showed him that the temperature must be exactly 92° throughout the whole period of immersion.

If allowed to drop only 1° below 92°, the patient after a very few hours began to shiver from cold, and so con tinued till the necessary rise of 1° in the temperature was effected. If allowed to rise 1° above 82° the patient within a few hours got into a profuse perspirat from the heat, and so remained until the tem was allowed to drop 1°, namely, to 92° again. In the continual water bath after a few hours immersion the patient becomes absolutely at the mercy of the exact temperature of the bath, even to the trivial variation of temperature of the bath, even to the trivial variation of a single degree of temperature. A very prolonged immersion of 86° would kill a patient with coldiga very prolonged immersion of 86° would kill a patient with heat. "At a temperature of exactly 82°," says he, "I have reason to believe that a patient could remain in water for an indefinite period."

A noticeable play, entitled "The Conversion of England." was played as thoughout It is called by the

land," was played at Croydon. It is called by the author, a clergyman of the Church of England, "an original historical drama," but it is rather a series of ten elaborate tableaux, illustrated with introduced diaogue and interspersed with hymns, chants, and pas sionate religious pleadings. The performance was undertaken by some forty ordained clergy and lay communicants deeply interested in church work. Prior to the raising of the curtain a clergyman addressed the audience, and claimed that the actors should, as ama-teurs, be exempted from criticism, that there should be either applause nor condemnation and the audience or rather congregation, should rise during the singing of the hymns, which were sung by a surpliced choir in front of the stage at each fall of the curtain. The theme was of the stage at each fall of the curtain. The theme was the mission of Augustina. The gestures were somewhat awkward and the words largely intoned, but the play was a success. High praise was chiefly given to the Rev. Mr. Morris for "the earnestness and sustained devotional manner in which he gave expression to the haracter of Augustine."

An English author foreshadows a serious danger to his calling should the American copyright bill become a aw. The bill provides that no book shall be copy righted which is not published in America, and the resuit would be that the American books would be ex-ported to England. "If twenty copies," says this author, "of any given work are sold in America for one sold in England, that market will be looked to which takes the twenty copies. The great English publishing firms will have their principal establishments in New York and their branch houses in London. The American literary journals will gain the precedence, and will acquire greater weight than those in England, and lastly, books will be written to suit the American rather than the English taste." The real issue, therefore, is not whether or no a few writers would continue to be obbed of their just dues, but whether London or New York shall in future rule the English world of letters."

It would end, in this writer's judgment, in the transfer of he English literary centre from London to New York.

Under the title of "Souvenirs Intimes des Tutleries." Mine. Carette, who was reader to the Empress Eugenia, has written what is called a "disappointing book." but which contains an interesting bit of information for many people now in Paris. Before the Empress was driven from Paris she had caused to b England an enormous number of papers. Of these Mms. Carette says: "They contain, after a fashion, the history of our times-letters from sovereigns, dip. statesmen, Generala litterateurs, and savants. Many a man who now beasts of his independence as regards the empire would feel much embarrassed if there were placed before him certain autographs, eloquently er pressing gratitude for services rendered, favors granted, and benefactions, which may have escaped their memo-ry, but which a few lines from their pen have preserved from oblivion. The Empress, with her feminine intution, saw the value these documents might have some day, and while the Emperor, careless about small mat-ters threw them aside, the Empress preserved all she could out of this jetsain. It is now a monument of he man weaknesses written in every tongue."

-It is said that the finest rallway station in the world is the Victoria Building, the terminal sta-tion for the Peninsular Railway, at Bombay, India. It was finished last May, was ten years in building, and cost nearly \$18,000,000. The principal elevation is over 1,500 feet long; the style is Venetian Gothic, with Oriental modifications, and the principal feature is a large central octagonal dome of solid, cut masonry, which is crowned by a colossal figure of progress.

-The fact that the elementary substances ow number, according to chemists, full seventy, shows an increase, within the last fifty years, of nearly one-fourth in the number known. The size of an atom of oxygen or nitrogen is said to have a diameter of one-ten-millionth part of a centimetre; they are supposed to be in a state of constant motion, at the rate of seventy miles a minute, and, to make them visi highest known magnifying power of the microscope

would have to be increased nearly a thousand fold. -Some months ago, while Dr. G. W. Galvin of Boston was attending Mrs. Mary Parker and her new-born child, a buildog, a great pet in the family, got into the room, and, jealous of the attentions paid the little one, attempted to bite it. The Doctor successfully defended the baby and got it cut of the room in the arms of the nurse, but then the dog attacked him, and, before he could subdue it, the vicious brute bit him so that he was confined to the house for some days. The Doctor. when he recovered, wanted the mother whose infant he had saved to pay him for the time rost on account of the bites from her dog, but could get no compensation until he appealed to the law. He has just obtained a verdict of \$700 damages against Mrs. Parker

-Archduke Rudolph of Austria, who has just died, was a much better and abler man than the ordinary continental crown prince. Although barely 30 years old, he was considered a student of great promise by the learned men of Germany and Austria. His opinions are often cited in the lectures of the great ms opinions are often cited in the lectures of the great German and Austrian professors of the natural sciences. He was particularly fond of ornithology, and was an intimate friend of such men as Brehm and Homeyer. He wrote several books of scientific and popular value, among which were "Fifteen Days on the Daunbe" and "A Trip Through the Kast." Like most Austriana, he took care to get his share of the good things for which Vienna is amous, and consequently. Vienna is famous, and consequently was continually falling out with his wife, a Beigian princess, whom he married for sinte reasons in 1831. The Princess thought he neglected her, and tried repeatedly to leave him. he neglected ner, and tries repeatenly to leave nim.
The Crown Prince had any number of Austrias, German
and Russian military titles. Among his people, however, he was always known as plain Archduke Rudolph.

—Young Emperor William of Germany is

showing that he does not lack the proverbal fragality of the house of highermollern. He has given orders that hereafter breakfasts at the big palace Unter den Linden hereafter openations at one big paince unter den Linden shall not cost more than airty cents a royal head. The maximum cost of dinners according to the new impe-rial schedule must not exceed \$1.25. This minute at-tention to the small pecuniary details of housekeeping will not make the young Emparts. Insertables among iention to the small pecuniary details of housekeeping will not make the young Emperor less popular among his subject. The Berliners who have seen the plainty furnished sceping rooms of the old Emperor William in Potsdam will say, "Nasas, he is a chip of the old block," and love him all the more. They all have read in school how nearly 250 years ago the great Kurfarst often sent over to the Mayor at the City Hall to borrow five thairs for the parpose of entertaining royal guests fittingly. They know, too, that Frederick the Great's father packed off all the unnecessary servants and packed up all the superduous silverware of the first King of Prussia as soon as he came to the threne. With these recollectous in his mind, a Berliner would regard hese recollectous in his mind, a Berliner wo a spendthrift Hohensollern as no kind of a Hot